

3 (Once Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the material is optically active.

4 (Once Amended) The method according to claim 3, wherein the material is dextran or raffinose.

5 (Once Amended) The method according to claim 4, wherein the material is dextran and the reactive agent is dextranase.

6 (Once Amended) The method according to claim 1, further comprising a step of treating the sample with a second reactive agent.

7 (Once Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the reactive agent is provided in a context of a solid support.

8 (Once Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the sample is purified with diatomaceous earth having a median particle size of less than 19.3 microns prior to polarimetric analysis.

9 (Once Amended) Dextranase or α -galactosidase that is attached to a solid support and is suitable for use as the reactive agent in the method of claim 1.

10 (Once Amended) A kit for determining a concentration of a material in a solution according to the method of claim 1, the kit comprising an agent reactive with the material.

11 (Once Amended) A method for a polarimetric analysis of a solution sample at near IR wavelengths, the method comprising the steps of:

i treating the solution sample with diatomaceous earth having a median particle size of less than 19.3 microns;

ii measuring an optical rotation of the solution sample;

iii treating the solution sample with a reactive agent that is reactive with the material and is sufficient to alter the optical rotation of the sample;

iv measuring the optical rotation of the sample after the treatment with the reactive agent; and

v calculating the concentration of the material by reference to a suitable standard.

12 (Once Amended) The method according to claim 11, wherein the diatomaceous earth is Filter Cel E grade Celite or a functional equivalent.